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Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Anneli **Lepp** (Estonia)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 24 (see A/73/542, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 23rd and 27th meetings, on 8 November and 3 December 2018. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records.[1]

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/73/L.10 and A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1 and amendments contained in document A/C.2/73/L.63

2. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development cooperation" (A/C.2/73/L.10).

3. At its 27th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/73/L.10.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, made a statement and introduced proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1, as contained in document A/C.2/73/L.63.

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in three parts, under the symbols A/73/542, A/73/542/Add.1 and A/73/542/Add.2.

[1] A/C.2/73/SR.23 and A/C.2/73/SR.27.

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5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the proposed amendments had no programme budget implications.

6. Also at its 27th meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed amendments contained in document A/C.2/73/L.63 by a recorded vote of 120 to 44, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Switzerland, Turkey.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1 had no programme budget implications.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/73/L.10/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 177 to 1 (see para. 10). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:
United States of America.

Abstaining:
None.

9. Also at the 27th meeting, after the vote, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008, 65/175 of 20 December 2010, 67/225 of 21 December 2012, 69/235 of 19 December 2014 and 71/242 of 21 December 2016,

Recalling also the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 71/243 of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, and welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing that multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of the private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders will be important to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources and complement the efforts of Governments,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,[1] and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of

[1] Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming also the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito in October 2016,

Taking note of the outcome documents of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi in 2016,

Recalling its resolution 70/293 of 25 July 2016 on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016–2025), in which it underlined the need for the African continent to take urgent action to support the inclusive and sustainable industrialization of Africa in order to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, as well as to achieve other relevant Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling also its resolution 72/233 of 20 December 2017 on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017), in which it emphasized the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty,

Recalling further the fifteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held in Lima in December 2013, and the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development[3] in which the General Conference notably reaffirmed the unique mandate of the Organization and laid the foundation for its upcoming work to support member States in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Recalling that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, recognized, inter alia, the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,

Noting the ongoing efforts to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[4] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, adopted in September 2014 at the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States,[5] and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted in November 2014 at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,[6] and recognizing that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development and the need, among other things, for improved coordination and better and focused support by the United Nations development system,

Taking note of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Strategic Framework for Partnering with Middle-Income Countries[7] developed in accordance with resolution GC.17/Res.6 of 1 December 2017 of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial

[3] See GC.15/INF/4, resolution GC.15/Res.1.

[4] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[5] Resolution 69/15, annex.

[6] Resolution 69/137, annex II.

[7] See IDB.46/13.

Development Organization, entitled "Sustainable industrial development in middle-income countries",[8]

Noting that inclusive and sustainable industrial development can effectively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, integrating, in a balanced manner, the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Acknowledging the industrial development reports prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which examine structural change and inclusive and sustainable industrial development policies to improve the contribution of industry to sustainable production and consumption, social inclusion, gender equality, decent work, productivity growth, technology and innovation, and resource efficiency, including but not limited to energy efficiency,

Reiterating that each country has the right and the primary responsibility to define its development strategies in accordance with its national priorities and in line with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, noting the past withdrawals from the membership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the importance of member States in arrears fulfilling their obligations, and the potential impact on the Organization's capacity to deliver, and in this regard inviting all countries to align their support and development efforts towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing the importance for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of continuing to reach out to all States Members of the United Nations and of encouraging them to join the Organization, in the spirit of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development and with a view to strengthening the means of implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 9 and other relevant and interlinked goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing also the importance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in addressing the root causes of poverty by providing solutions, inter alia, for job creation, economic competitiveness and productive capability, through strengthening its efforts in promoting inclusive and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and supporting sustained economic growth, and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, including the most vulnerable countries, and in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, while recognizing the significant challenges facing middle-income countries, and emphasizing further that countries in situations of conflict also need special attention,

Recognizing the diversity of ways to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development and, in this connection, that each country has the primary responsibility for its own development and the right to determine its own development paths and appropriate strategies, in line with relevant international rules and commitments, taking into account different national capacities, needs and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging that building resilient and quality infrastructure, promoting inclusive

[8] See GC.17/INF/4.

and sustainable industrialization, fostering innovation and achieving the interlinked targets of the other Sustainable Development Goals will be critical,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, the creation of decent jobs, including for young people, inclusive economic growth, pollution control, knowledge networking, resource efficiency, access to clean, safe and sustainable energy, gender equality and women's empowerment, and opportunities for all members of society to participate in economic activities and to address major challenges and issues such as poverty, climate change, shifting demographics and growing inequalities,

Stressing also that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development,

Underscoring the importance of using science, technology and innovation, and entrepreneurship to build and maintain resilient industrial infrastructure and achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Recognizing the potential benefits for countries to transform their economies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, by engaging with partners to integrate or implement concepts such as circular economy and Industry 4.0 for more sustainable industrial activity and manufacturing systems, according to national plans and priorities,

Recognizing also the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, and recognizing also in this regard that an enabling national environment is vital for mobilizing national resources, increasing productivity, fostering long-term and quality investment, encouraging the private sector and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community,

Emphasizing the important role of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in industrial development, as well as public-private partnerships and entrepreneurship, in meeting the challenges of sustainable development, and in this regard underlining the responsibility of private actors to create new business practices and models by applying innovative market-based solutions to social and environmental problems that are inclusive, environmentally friendly, respect human rights, provide equal opportunities for women and youth and integrate frontier technologies that characterize the new industrial revolution and offer opportunities for society, but also raise concerns, such as, the future of work and widening inequalities within and between nations, and therefore the need for international coordination, knowledge-sharing and targeted support,

Highlighting the fact that ensuring inclusive and sustainable industrial development requires consistent industrial policies and institutional frameworks that are duly supported by the necessary investment in industrial infrastructure, clean technology, climate change action, innovation, environmental technologies and skills development,

Recalling the establishment, by its resolution 69/313, of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, and the launch, by its resolution 70/1, of the Mechanism, and looking forward to further collaboration between Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

Recommitting to ensuring that no country or person is left behind and to focusing our effort where the challenges are greatest, including by ensuring the inclusion and participation of those who are furthest behind,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[9]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption, on 2 December 2013, of the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development;[5]

3. *Reaffirms* the indivisible and inclusive nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[10] while acknowledging that achieving inclusive and sustainable industrialization is integral to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

4. *Recognizes* the unique mandate of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within the United Nations system, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development and the important contribution to be made by that Organization, in partnership with other relevant private and public entities and stakeholders, including new multilateral development finance institutions and funds, to strengthening existing partnerships and networks at the global, regional and subregional levels, including South-South and triangular cooperation, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, in supporting the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including all relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

5. *Also recognizes* the contribution of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, international trade and economic institutions and all other relevant entities in supporting the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness and to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

6. *Further recognizes* that inclusive and sustainable industrial development can play a crucial role in the realization of other major development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, since through inclusive and sustainable industrial development policies and practices, countries can achieve self-sustaining economic and social development in an environmentally sustainable framework;

7. *Reiterates* the policies, actions and objectives outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda[11] to invest in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development to effectively address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resources and energy efficiency, pollution and climate change, knowledge-sharing, innovation and social inclusion;

8. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of national and international resources and an enabling national and international environment are key drivers for sustainable development;

[9] See A/73/121.
[10] Resolution 70/1.
[11] Resolution 69/313, annex.

9. *Underlines* the potential benefits, for developing countries, of stepping up their efforts to finance their own development by improving domestic resource mobilization and promoting financing, spurred by a robust and vibrant industrial sector, in order to achieve a long-term impact through local, national and regional ownership;

10. *Emphasizes* that each country must take the primary responsibility for its own industrial development, that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and that the role of national policies, resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and also emphasizes that it is crucial to maintain capacity for effective industrial policy design and implementation, consistent with international obligations, and thereby take into account the regional strategies and policies agreed upon, as appropriate;

11. *Recalls* the launch in 2016 of the Global Infrastructure Forum, led by the multilateral development banks, welcomes the holding of the forum in Bali in October 2018, and looks forward to relevant cooperation to advance the linkages among infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote, within its mandate, its strategic priorities of creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness, safeguarding the environment and strengthening knowledge and institutions, through its four core functions, which include technical cooperation; policy advice, research and statistics; normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and partnership-building for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation;

13. *Recalls with appreciation* the Group of 20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries, launched by the leaders of the Group of 20 at its Summit held in Hangzhou, China in September 2016,[12] which aims at strengthening the inclusive growth and development potential of Africa and the least developed countries through voluntary policy options, and looks forward to its implementation while urging the Group of 20 to continue to engage with other States Members of the United Nations in its work and to ensure that any Group of 20 initiatives complement and strengthen the United Nations system;

14. *Reaffirms* that women play a critical role in development, contribute to structural transformation and are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty and inequalities, that women's full, effective and equal participation in decision-making and the economy is vital in order to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity and that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels, including in decision-making processes, will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals, including in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

15. *Emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries that aim to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities, facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies and enhancing the participation and integration of enterprises from developing countries, including micro and small-scale industrial enterprises, into global value chains and markets, which can help to promote economic growth and

[12] See A/71/380, annex.

development, while taking into account support for local and regional industrial development and value chains, as appropriate;

16. *Also emphasizes* the need for the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, to contribute to creating an enabling environment for sustainable industrial development;

17. *Stresses* that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems, and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, and that processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical;

18. *Recognizes* the importance of the role of the private sector, as well as the role of public-private partnerships, in meeting the challenges of sustainable development, and in this regard underlines the importance of strengthening existing and forging new partnerships and networks at the global, regional and subregional levels, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

19. *Stresses* that a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the many factors that can lead to narrowing income inequalities and to the development of social protection systems, as well as to reducing inequality within and among countries;

20. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to organize global dialogues and promote multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to actively pursue its important role in the achievement of inclusive and sustainable industrial development and to advance the linkages with infrastructure development and innovation for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

21. *Notes* the continuing cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes;

22. *Underscores* the continuing work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a global forum to disseminate knowledge and provide advice on industrial policies and strategies, successful industrialization experiences and best practices, as well as upcoming trends and challenges, as exemplified by the Global Manufacturing and Industrialization Summit held in Abu Dhabi from 27 to 30 March 2017, the Vienna Energy Forum and the Green Industry Conference;

23. *Notes* the initiative to host in Yekaterinburg in July 2019 the Global Manufacturing and Industrialization Summit with the aim to intensify the impact of innovation and new industrial revolution technologies on the global manufacturing sector through the worldwide dissemination of knowledge, best practices and standards;

24. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems;

25. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, to disseminate good policies and practices, as well as to foster decent work, including for youth and women;

26. *Welcomes* the alignment by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of its medium-term policy framework with the new quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle, especially as set out in resolution 72/279;

27. *Notes* the Programmes for Country Partnership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, already launched, as a promising model to foster inclusive and sustainable industrial development for its member States, and looks forward to its continued expansion to achieve greater geographic coverage with due consideration to the specific needs of different countries, as stipulated in the Lima Declaration;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, in participating in productive activities through, inter alia, the development of sustainable agro-industry and agribusiness that improves food security, eradicates hunger, creates jobs and is economically viable, and in this regard, encourages new donors to support the unique work of the Organization in these regions;

29. *Encourages* the promotion of South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and the transfer, diffusion and adoption of technology on mutually agreed terms in building their engagement in international trade through the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;

30. *Also encourages* supporting the meeting of international product and process standards and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

31. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request and in line with their development priorities, in achieving enhanced levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development by assisting them in building sustainable productive and trade capacities, including through support for policies in the context of job creation and poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and in building institutional capacities for promoting environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, and through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to clean, safe and sustainable energy, including on renewable energy and energy efficiency;

32. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue strengthening its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge by, inter alia, making use of its global network of investment and technology promotion offices, resource-efficient and cleaner production centres, centres for South-South industrial cooperation and international technology centres as well as through its Networks for Prosperity initiative;

33. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy for achieving industrial development, economic dynamism, poverty and hunger eradication and job creation, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development, and in this regard recalls International Labour

Organization recommendation No. 189 concerning job creation in small and medium-sized enterprises;

34. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences gained from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

35. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[13] the African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa;

36. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the World Bank and the regional development banks to support industrial development through financial programmes, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to work closely with regional development banks on the implementation of their regional strategies, including with the African Development Bank on the implementation of their industrialization strategy for Africa;

37. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to support the efforts of middle-income countries to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve sustainable development using, inter alia, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization Strategic Framework for Partnering with Middle-Income Countries;

38. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote, within its mandate, its thematic priorities of creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness and safeguarding the environment, through its four enabling functions, which include technical cooperation; analytical and research and policy advisory services; normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and partnership-building for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in accordance with its medium-term programme framework 2018–2021 and taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant development-related outcomes;

39. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no one is left behind and no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of the seventy-fifth session, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", the sub-item entitled "Industrial development cooperation".

[13] A/57/304, annex.